AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 4 with the following rewritten paragraph:

A heater 35 is provided in the upper disc member 32 to heat the dry analysis elements 11 in the element chamber 33. By controlling the heater 36-35, the dry analysis elements can be held at a desired constant temperature (incubated).

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 17 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The correction means 43 is further provided with a calibrating section 47 that inserts a calibration element whose optical density is known into each of the element chambers 33 of the incubator rotor 30, receives the optical density of the calibration element as measured by the light measuring head 41 from the operating section 42 and writes the correction value for the element chamber determined on the basis of the difference between the known optical density of the calibration element and the measured optical density of the same in the memory 46.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 15 and 16 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The operating section 42 outputs a corrected optical density to a concentration calculating section 48 and the concentration calculating section 48 determines the concentration of the component to be analyzed on the basis of the corrected optical density according to a calibration curve 49 and outputs the concentration of the component thus determined as a measured concentration.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 7 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Basic properties of the correction will be described with reference to Figures 4 and 5, hereinbelow. The sensitivity of the light measuring head 41 changes with change in distance d to the dry analysis element 11 generally as shown in Figure 4. When a calibration element of a highly reflective ceramic whose optical density is known is measured, the output of the light measuring head 41 is maximized (Vo) at a point $\underline{D}$ at which the distance $\underline{d}$ is optimal, and is reduced as the distance d is reduced or increased. For example, at point $\underline{a}$, where the distance d is smaller than at the point D, the output of the light measuring head 41 is reduced to V1 and at point $\underline{b}$, where the distance d is smaller than at the point D, the output of the light measuring head 41 is reduced to V2. ~~This~~ These properties ~~changes~~ change in proportion with $\underline{a}$ change of the optical density of the dry analysis element 11. On the basis of this fact, the correction value is set.